

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1866.

National Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: APRIL 25, 1866.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

[**PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.**] Joint Resolution appointing managers for the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

Received by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of the act approved March twenty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; and Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio; Jay Cook, of Pennsylvania, and P. Joseph Osterhaus, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; John H. Martindale, of New York; Horatio G. Stebbins, of California, and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

Approved, April 21, 1866.

[**PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.**] Joint Resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

Received by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution, approved January twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to Major General George G. Meade, Major General Oliver O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back broken and dispirited the veteran army of the rebellion, and the gratitude of the American people to the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Winfield S. Hancock, for his gallant, meritorious, and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Approved, April 21, 1866.

Fashions.

The law of fashion with regard to the make of dress seems now established in a very decided manner. It is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plaits all around the waist; the front and sides, at any rate, must be plain. There are, however, two styles in vogue, the Princess and the *fourreurs*. For most figures we give the preference to the former, which has one large plait at the back; while the second is entirely on the bias, like a long camisole, and is certainly less graceful, there being nothing to mark the waist; the *fourreurs* is, therefore, less becoming than the Princess. For both styles the long train is necessary. The size of the crinoline is very sensibly diminished, but it cannot altogether be dispensed with whilst the dresses are so very long. Nothing can sustain them so well as the cage, though that may be of very small dimensions. The fashion, also, of looping dresses up over the petticoats, out of doors, which will certainly continue through the summer, renders the crinoline indispensable, in order to sustain them gracefully.

The simple spring dresses will not be much in demand, as they will be too light to be worn with any ornament; but for richer materials the various kinds of *passimette* will be in request. By *passimette* our readers must not understand the gimp of former days merely, but silk cords mixed with gold, canes, fringes, crystal, jet, and mother of pearl pendants in endless variety.

The rage for Cluny lace has produced many pretty white batiste and muslin bodices trimmed with it, and for small ruchings there are much spoken of, but it must be said that black lace is preferable for evening wear, excepting, perhaps, for quite young ladies. They are made with busques of wide lace, and, if desired, a saah or band may be worn over them; but they are always high, and sometimes made open a little way down the front.

As to sleeves, when worn at all, they are quite small and straight, with an insertion up the seam; but these casques are as frequently made without as with sleeves. Of course this depends upon the taste of the wearer.

The *Panama* or *Lamballe*, as it has been christened at the French Court, is the vogue at present, but it will have to submit to various modifications before it can become universal; for, becoming as it may be for a young face, yet as all are not young and yet all must wear bonnets, it will be necessary for all our modistes to use their talents in inventing coiffures suited to those who may wish to be elegantly but not ridiculously dressed. There is no doubt that a modification of the *Panama* may be made suitable to almost any age, particularly by the introduction of berches fastened under the chin, which are being used with great success. The *Panama* admits of very little trimming. The strap of ribbon or bairc of lace forming the berches is always carried straight across the bonnet, and the front edge is generally indented, so as to say almost always—edged with a bead frame or lace worked with beads. The *Bonnet* chain is also much used. The *fanion* bows are made principally with a row of beads between each, or small wreaths of flowers with a *corsage* of the same. It is too soon, however, to speak of anything very decided in bonnets.—*Le Follet*.

English Jockeys.

A squabble between the Marquis of Hastings and Grimshaw, the jockey, has given the uninitiated an insight into the duties and earnings of the small squire who ride for the great stakes of the English turf. Lord Hastings was Grimshaw's master—i.e., when his lordship started a horse for a race Grimshaw was bound to ride it, the animal, being at liberty when his first master did not want him to ride for anybody else who would employ and pay him. For this service Lord Hastings gave Grimshaw a retainer fee of £600 a year, paying him besides £5 for each race won, and £5 for each race lost, and his traveling expenses. The jockey's income from these sources, and from presents made to him by backers of winners ridden by him, is computed to have been between £2,000 and £3,000 a year. But a jockey's life is laborious, dangerous, and often brief. In order to obtain eminence in the profession, clear brains, strict honesty and sobriety, and a stout heart, with a very lean and active habit of body, are required. We read last week of a lad being called upon to "waste" seven pounds in twenty-four hours, and doing it. The young animals which jockeys have to ride are often vicious and difficult to manage, and the temptation to which their honesty is exposed are extreme. Lord Hastings dismissed Grimshaw because he refused to ride a colt which he deemed unsafe.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

A New Haven firm has shipped a splendid carriage to Maximilian in Mexico. The carriage was lined with blue satin and was known as the Landau style of vehicle, and cost \$2500.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

FIFTH STREET, opposite THE TREASURY.

buy and sell at current rates and keep on hand a full supply of all

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

WASHINGTON.

H. D. COOKS, (of Jay Cooke & Co.) President,

W. B. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

18TH STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Government securities with Treasury United States,

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT CURRENT MARKET RATES.

FURNISH EXCHANGE and make collections on ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We purchase Government Vouchers on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and give CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO

ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS MEN AND FIRMS, and to any other business entrusted to us.

FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished

WM. B. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866.

mhs-4f

ITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO.

BANKERS,

202 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all descriptions.

GOLD, SILVER, and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

EXCHANGE on all parts of Europe sold at lowest rates.

STOCKS bought and sold in New York at real rates, on behalf of directors and stockholders, with the Gold and Stock Exchange Rooms in New York, prompt and dispatch in the execution of orders may be given.

We have always on hand for immediate delivery all denominations of the 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. Our special attention is given to this loan.

as if

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AT HOME.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

RISKS TAKEN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICIES.

OFFICE:

15th Street, nearly opposite Riggs & Co.'s Banking Office.

AT JOHN H. JOHNSON'S LAW OFFICE, No. 64 Louisiana Avenue, back of Washington.

This Company is now prepared to insure all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire on such terms as cannot fail to be acceptable to the owners of the same, and to those who are desirous of insuring their property at a lower rate.

For further information apply to Mr. Brady, Secretary.

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 10 BROADWAY, New York, nearly opposite Grace Church.

Mr. Brady has on view and for sale at his gallery, as above, PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,

of both services, who have distinguished themselves in the late war. The views vary from crude to ideal.

In addition to his varied assortment of likenesses, Mr. Brady has

COLLECTION OF VIEWS

of almost every point made historic in the recent conflict, which it may be presumed will be voted by almost those more immediately concerned, but their names have just passed.

Mr. Brady has on view and considerable attention to

expensive.

Mr. Brady's new style of PORTRAITS IN FOLIOCLINE has been brought by Mr. Brady to perfection.

as if

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1866.

W. E. BAKER, Genl. Manager.

W. E. BAKER, Genl. Manager.